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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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Constables—S. A. Miller and J. Keck.
Collector.....Nathan W. Blanchard.
Assessor.....A. B. Gallatin.
Road Commissioners—Allen Towle, W. C. Richmond and E. J. Brickell.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B F. Myres, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

County Court, and Court of Sessions.—E. H. Vanlecar, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

Probate Court.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....W. H. Patton.
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon.

POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn	A. N. Gambell,	P. M
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Township Officers.

Business Cards.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. oct 16–tf

ELLIOTT AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, next door below Enquirer office, Sacramento Street Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. oct. 16-tf.

W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862–tf.

E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat. oct 2, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, California. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
AUBURN, CAL.
March 6, 1862.—tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,
BANKERS,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
SACRMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE.
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NEW YOKK AND LONDON.
ADVANCES Made on gold dust for coinage.
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HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND
DUTCH FLAT,
Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business. 1 tf

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of $100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of $100,000, it shall be lawful for said county to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions.

Sec. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

Sec. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

Sec. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

Sec. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that of the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them "Railroad Loan, No," then the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises shall cease and determine; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said county, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereto requested, by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

Sec. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the county seal affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company or bearer," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and whenever so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest as therein expressed.

Sec. 8. Whenever the bonds of the county of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the benefit of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the county of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said Company.

Sec. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said Company, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and thereafter to be acquired by said company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which said mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumberance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

Sec. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said Company so given to the County, at maturity, and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its moneys in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

Sec. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall for each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

Sec. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

Sec. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which Fund he shall keep a separate account.

Sec. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the prompt payment of the interest on said county bonds, as the same falls due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the per centage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason be a deficiency in the Rail Fund, derived from said tax for the payment of any interest as it falls due, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest out of the General Fund of said county, and in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

Sec. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said county; and said money shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the money raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

Sec. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys rising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

Sec. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

Sec. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Comyany to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax herein provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the even hundreds, and a receipt signed by him for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

Sec. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and of the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

Sec. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

Sec. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

Sec. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; *provided*, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the county of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

Sec. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Cabinet Meeting on the 1st of Jan., 1863.

We copy the following from the Marysville *Express*, which was received from a special reporter of that paper, and which contains a report of the actions, doings and sayings of the President and his Cabinet on the ever-to-be-remembered 1st of January, 1863:

Scene in the White House—Present, President Lincoln. [Solus]

President. I think the Cabinet are confounded late to-day considering it pregnant with the fate of Rome, if not the "niggers." Too much egg nog, I fear. Ah! here they come.

[Enter the whole Cabinet.]

President. Right glad to see you all. Remember, this is the first of January, more than the ides of March. To be, or not to be; proclamation for Sambo, or no proclamation, that's the question.

Chase. Aye, there's the *rub*—

Seward. An awful "rub." I grow weary of all this war and slaughter, this enslaving the country to national debt, and the heavy bondage of taxation for countless centuries.

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

President. Nice poetry, Mr. Premier. But it is not as applicable to my situation as the sublime and pious verses of the Psalmist. It runs kinder thus:

"I wish I was a geese, all forlorn, all forlorn,
I wish I was a geese all forlorn,
That I might live in peace, and
'Cumulate much grease
Eating corn, eating corn, eating corn."

Seward. It seems to me, Mr. President, that, although your verses are exaeedingly applicable, they are rather out of measure.

President. Never you mind, Mr. Premier, my feet are rather long any how. But it is all right, according to the Chicago platform. If there is anything I do understand it is poetry.

Wells. We are committed to abolition. There is but one course: to go ahead and paosecute the war with vigor. My Department is in full force and never fails.

President. Pray, Mr. Navy, when did you catch the Alabama? (All laugh.) Ha, ha, ha.

Stanton. The War Department is tolerably strong in numbers, but I dare not swear it always wise, especially of late. I must say, that it has been irregularly, and too much interfered with by father Abraham, himself. I have always entered my protest against superceding the Secretary of War, and the Commander in the field, by a Commander-in-Chief, located in a back parlor in Washington. Napoleon himself never attempted to conduct great wars by such means, and he was a real strategist. But, who is Halleck? During the Mexican War he was a Lieutenant of Engineers. Except some skirmishing on the Gulf of California, between a few American marines and about five hundred Greasers, he never saw a battle in his life. I don't except even Shiloh, for he did not arrive on the ground until after the battle, and then lay there in inaction for nearly a month until Beauregard walked off, not only with bag and baggage, but all his military stores. This may be strategy; but it is not fighting, or war.

As to General Halleck, we have no evidence of his strategy; but a book compiled from Jomini, and authors of less note, which no officer in the army ever consults; his want of all enterprise in Tennessee; his blunder in the order to Burnsides to advance and attack the entrenchments at Fredericksburg, and his care of his own person, while he thrusts others into positions which are certain destruction. He was ten years at the bar of California, yet was never known to make a speech in court, or write an argument or brief that would be creditable to the merest tyro in the profession. I think it pretty evident that his genius does not lay in the forum or in the field, but rather in imitating the solemn bird at night. It might be said of our strategist, as Fox said of Thurlow, that he was a great cheat, as it was quite impossible for anybody to be as wise as the Chancellor *looked*. He is a less man than that other California humbug, Fremont, and yet every general officer in the field is subordinate to his want of experience, and made to suffer from his blunders.

President. You are severe on "Old Brains." I tried them all. McDowell run at Bull's Run. McClellan and Burnside could not fight us out, and Pope, although he did his best, could not lie us out. The fact is, it is rather a hard road over Jordan to Richmond. But we are met to deliberate on the declaration of independence to negroes.

Blair. In my judgment it will prove little else than an empty declaration without any of the fruits of freedom. The great blunder of this war has been in supposing that the Government could derive any aid from the slaves in its prosecution. They have little inclination to freedom or insurrection. With the African slave, liberty means freedom from labor; and insurrection is impossible when the dominant population is on the watch and under arms, as the people of the South are at this moment. Slavery is a great element of military strength at the South. Four millions of slaves gives to the South more military power in this contest, than fifteen millions of poor laboring whites give the North. Besides performing much military service, the slaves raise bread and meat enough to feed the entire white population of the South. I urged at the inception of this abolition policy, that there should be compensation to the masters, and colonization of the blacks. By making the war forcible abolition of slavery without compensation, you have united all the owners of slaves in a war marked with the desperation of men fighting for property; and by proposing to continue the emancipated slaves in the South, you have united all the poor whites against the Government, who universally abhor the degradation of contact with free negroes. The social question is more potent than the loss of property. In short, by a series of governmental blunders, you have united the entire people of the South against the Government and the Union. I agree that the abolition of slavery would be a great point gained in crushing the South, if it were possible, but seeing no hope of that, I am for a great change, or an entire abandonment of the policy.

Chase. The Government cannot change its policy now without disgrace. Besides, it has no real supporters but the Abolitionists. To lose them is to be without a party. The Democracy is opposed not only to the war, but to every measure of the Administration.

Bates. It seems to me, that the taxes we are compelled to collect of the people will soon break the war down. The national debt, liquidated and unliquidated, cannot now be much less than two thousand millions. By the end of another twelve months it will probably reach four thousand millions. It will require a direct tax annually, of over three huedred millions to discharge the interest. Will the country stand it?

Chase. The debt will be fearful indeed, unless we hang a score of contractors, and infuse a little honesty in the administration of the army and navy.

President. I am opposed to any charge of disbursing officers. I am like the Fox in Æsop's Fables, who was being gored by a swarm of flies, and when some one proposed to drive them away he protested that they were nearly gorged, but that if they were driven away a new and hungry swarm would succeed, who would quite devour him. Capital *old fel*, that Æsop. Your Butlers, your Curtises, Camerons, etc., have nearly made their pile, and will shortly let up a little. It was a great mistake to choke off that California set in Missouri from the public teat, before they got their fill.

Stanton. Somebody has to be choaked off when *gold* is at a premium of thirty-three per cent. The people will soon see through that shin-plaster strategy. They are not green enough to take green backs much longer even at that rate; foreign loans are out of the question, and domestic ones in any other currency than green backs. It cannot be denied that we are close on the breakers of national bankruptcy.

Seward. I sigh for foreign travel.

President. Methinks I smell a rat.

Stanton. And I smell gun powder.

Chase. I am for nailing the flag of abolition to the mast-head of the ship of the Union, lashing down the helm, and let her drive into port or go to pieces in the gale. Let us run all hazards, and usurp all power.

Bates. We have lost the people already by the usurpation of power. I racked my conscience to defend the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President, when every man of sense knows it can only be suspended by Congress. Men have been detained in prison, when the Constitution guaranteed them a speedy public trial, according to law, by a jury of their countrymen. People have been punished by military authority, who were amenable alone to the civil tribunals. The liberty of speech and the press, guaranteed by the Constitution, have been entirely suppressed at the point of the bayonet. Indeed, the recent elections show that the people have opened their eyes to the fact that the Constitution has been overthrown by a military despotism. In short, the people of the Free States do not see why they should be enslaved by Abraham Lincoln, because Jeff. Davis and the South have rebelled.

President. I intend to stick to the Chicago Platform and the Emancipation Proclamation as long as there is a plank left. I consider the Chicago Platform superior to the Constitution. It is the embodyment of the higher law of the Premier. When they come in conflict, good bye Constitution.

Seward. Uncle Abe, I glory in your spunk; but the fact is we are "played out." This conquest of the South has turned out to be a heavier job than we bargained for. It has assumed proportions without any parallel in history. We have been engaged in this civil war nearly two years; spent incredible amounts of national treasure, and lost about five hundred thousand soldiers from the free States, and yet it does not appear to me that we are any nearer the conquest of the South, or the extermination of slavery than when we commenced. We are surely no nearer Richmond, and to be defeated in Virginia is to fail in all. Our most important conquest has been the possession of New Orleans, and yet that is comparatively unimportant, unless we can control the Mississippi to St. Louis and open it to commerce. To effect this we must command every point on that great river, or live it with gunboats. It is scarcely within the range of probability, with the facilities of defense, and the difficulties created by climate and extent of operations. Contrary to all anticipations, the South is completely united in opposition to the Government, if not to the Union. It was difficult for the Confederacy to sustain itself for the first year; but the period of its great necessity is past. It has now a large army and an ample source of supply and military stores. Moreover, it is evident that both England and France are secretly furnishing money to the South to sustain the conflict.—Vessels of war are now fitted out in British ports, with British capital to prey upon commerce under the Confederate flag. It is quite probable, from late advices, that England and France will soon intervene upon the basis of the independence of the South. The wants of their manufacturing population may compel it. But for this necessity, the policy of England would be to let the two sections fight on and destroy each other. The political and commercial interests of France and England are so strong in favor of the disunion of the States that, I have no doubt, they would interpose at once, if they saw the North was about to conquer the South. As it is, they are quite willing to see one Democracy destroy the other. If the populace had any discernment, they would see that the interests of the North demand peace before this intervention takes place, and when a favorable commercial treaty could be made, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, effected on the basis of maintaining the Monroe doctrine, of no further European colonization on this continent.

Chase. I say frankly, that there is little hope of subjugating the South, and that our measures have extinguished the Union party in the seceded States. It has not been a war for the Union, as it was, with slavery from the commencement of the conflict. The Republican party proper have avowed, from the taking of Sumter, that they did not desire a reconstruction of the Union with the dead corpse of slavery. In my conception the war is now to be carried on to retain the border States, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. We are not really fighting for the Union, but for a boundary. Under the proclamation, we may for a time push our armies into the cotton States, sweep away all the slaves that came in their reach and colonize them in the border States and in the West. That accomplished, I shall be for peace as soon as the cotton States yield up the border States to the North and to abolition. I am not absurd enough to suppose that the proclamation will produce insurrections or operate beyond the actual lines of our armies of invasion.

Bates. The moment this proclamation goes out every Union man out of the abolition party will abandon the Administration, and the Government will be without popular support at once, and without Congressional support after the fourth of March. The proclamation is a falsification of the declaration of the Executive and Congress, at the commencement: that the war was maintained to preserve the Union and execute the laws. The war policy was a fatal blunder. It was so proclaimed by General Scott, and all the great statesmen whose opinions should have influenced the Administration. Had his advice been followed, and Sumter and Pickens evacuated, and the Crittenden propositions of compromise adopted, there would not to-day have been a single State in revolt.

President. Mr. Attorney-General: What is the use to mourn for spilt milk? I grant, that I could have settled this contest by convening Congress after my inauguration, recommending the Crittenden resolutions, and bringing the patronage of the Government to bear as Mr. Filmore did in 1850. But to adopt those propositions, was to abandon the principle of the Chicago Platform, of abolishing slavery in the territories. I was sworn on the Ghicago Platform first, and on the Constitution afterwards. Didn't I tell you that the Chicago Platform was the higher law? You know also, that our Union friends at the South said, that the Union party was stronger in the South, than seeesh. They fooled us into the war by making us believe, that the South was too much divided to resist with success. It is as easy to see now as to say, that it was a great misfortune, that we did not compromise when Davis, Toombs & Co. offered it. But we are in for it now, and let us go through and die game.

Stanton. There is an idea now current among the people, that is likely to alienate the army from the support of the Administration. It is now believed, at least by the Democracy, that it is the policy of the Administration to change permanently our present form of elective Government, into a military despotism.—That the old monarchical party of 1798 has been revised, and that they are acting on the idea of Alexander Hamilton, that monarchy could be established in this country whenever civil war occurred. It is true, that the people of the free States have submitted to unheard of oppressions, but they did it at the moment under the impression that the interests of the Union required it. The late elections demonstrate, that they are still attached to constitutional goverment under Republican forms.—They cannot fail to see that the proclamation strikes down every vestige of the Constitution, and renders absolute government a natural consequence. Let us beware of civil war at the North and among our own people.

President. I just want to ask you one question: Ain't I President of these United States, on the Chicago Platform? I made up my mind to proclaim universal freedom to Sambo and the whole negro race. If he can't get it afterwards, that is his own lookout. If monarchy, or military despotism grows out of it, let her rip. If any member of my Cabinet don't like it, just let him take up his bed and walk. So, gentlemen, good morning.

Let's Take a Drink.

"Let's go and take a drink, boys," said a well dressed young man as the cars stopped at a station. And so the boys did, re-entered the cars with their language and persons marked by the bar-room color.

Take a drink! The young men were well-dressed fools. They have taken a step which will bring a fearful retribution.—Years hence a thousand woes will blossom in the footprints now made in young life. A false light gilds the deadly miasma which dogs their footsteps. They see not the smoking altar towards which they are tending. A host of shadowy phantoms of vice and crime are flitting on before. Red-handed murder laughs at their folly, and death is in waiting at the fresh opened grave. There are tears to shed by those who at this hour dream not at the sorrow which these false steps shall bring upon them.

Take a drink! All the uncounted host of drunkards whose graves in every land mark the pathway of intemperance, took a drink. They took drinks and died. The drunkards of to day are taking drinks. Three out of four of the murderers of the past year took a drink. Their steps were towards the dram shop, and then from the scaffold out upon the fearless waste which lies beyond. The palsied wretches which totter in our streets, all took a drink. Families are baggared by single drinks. Hell is peopled by them.

We involuntarily shudder when we see young men crowding the deeply beaten path to the dram shop. They are all confident of their own strength. With the glass in hand where coils the deadly adder, they, ha, ha, about the fools who drink themselves to death! They boldly leap into the tide where stronger arms have failed to beat back the sullen flow. They dance and shout in the midst of the grinning and ghastly dead, and riot upon the reeking fumes of the grave's foul breath. They boast of their strength! And yet they are but the reed in the storm. They wither like grass under the sirocco breath of the plague they nourish. A brief time and they are friendless, homeless, and degraded. Another day, and the story of their lives is told by a rude, stoneless grave in Potter's Field.

Don't take a drink! Shun the Dead Sea fruits, which bloom on the shore where millions have died. The bubbles which float upon the breaker's brim, hide the adder's fang. The history of ages points sadly to the maddened hosts who have offered themselves, soul and body, to the demon of the cup. The bondage of the iron galls but the limbs. That of the dram fetters the soul.

There's a lady out west so modest that she does not like to be looked at with the naked eye.

"Matchless misery," has been defined to be having a cigar and nothing to light it with.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, : : JAN. 22, 1863.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENgaging in other business offers the ENQUIRER printing establishment for sale at a low figure.—The office is well stocked with newspaper and Job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862.-tf

Constitutionality of the Proclamation.

This subject is suggestive of and contains many very fine points for discussion, in which we think an intelligent press should not be restricted. It is the duty of every citizen, whether for or against, to think candidly and speak honestly upon matters of such vital importance to the well-being of our nation as this has shown itself to be. We will first consider the power from whence it derived its origin—whether legal or not—and then its effect:

In the first place is not Abraham Lincoln President of the United States? and if so, how, and by what authority, was he placed in the Presidential chair? Abraham Lincoln is President, and so declared elected under the provisions of the National Constitution; and as such Executive officer has no powers beyond those delegated by the instrument that created him, which are clearly defined. By virtue of his office as President, (which is specifically set forth in the Constitution or powers delegated to him), he is jointly President and Commander-in-Chief; but in no instance can he make the military supercede the civil power without exceeding his delegated authority. In time of war or peace his hands are legally bound to the strict observance of civil authority; and the issuance of his emancipation proclamation was a reckless disregard of all his solemn pledges for the perpetuity of the Union through the proper enforcement of its laws.—The President and Commander-in-chief are one and the same officer. That is plain enough, and the one who denies that fact must be either a knave or a fool. The followers of the Administration say this proclamation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief. Grant it. Then, pray tell us who was President at the time the proclamation was issued? And, as it is claimed, Lincoln must be Commander-in-chief during all war upon the continent, how did he gain that position except through the instrumentality of the Constitution? Certain it is, if there is no Constitution we have no President and no Commander-in-Chief, for without the one the other is a nullity.

It is assumed by the Republican press that Mr Lincoln had a right to issue this proclamation as Commander-in-Chief, but not as President. We would ask all such if the President did not issue that document as President of the United States? We know that he did; and now the hot-spurs of abolition have the audacity to attempt a denial. Let this war continue for any considerable length of time, the effect upon slavery, without the issuance of any proclamation of freedom, would be terrible, very terrible. Wherever the Federal armies march, the slave system, whether they purposely interfere with it or not, will become greatly disorganized and disarranged. Slaves by thousands and tens of thousands will run away from their owners and will be run away from by their owners, and wherever they go or wherever they stay they will commit all the depredations and outrages that their wants and their passions shall suggest, and such things will not be confined to the lines of march of our armies. Hunger and nakedness, unless peace come speedily to the rescue of the South, will be the lot of the slave population through all portions of the Southern territory, and chiefly where the slaves are the most numerous, and we need not say what that fearful class, driven by such causes to exasperation and dispair, will do. Every man's reflections must necessarily suggest to him the whole truth. There are many powerful agencies, which, if the war last, will create the most terrible servile troubles in the cotton States, even though the Federal Government do all it can to prevent them. Since the emancipation proclamation has been issued, millions in this country and the whole of the millions of Europe will impute to that measure all the horrors pervading the land, and our Government will be held as the voluntary author of them. If, on the other hand, the proclamation had been withheld and the war prosecuted according to the acknowledged rules of warfare, and the rebels continue obstinate, however deplorable the calamities which may take place, the whole of the awful responsibility will rest, in the eyes of all mankind, alone upon the guilty heads and hearts of the authors of the rebellion. In these remarks, as will be seen, we assume that the proclamation is a nullity in fact.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The property holders along the line of new road running to the northward, commencing from Stockton st., have commenced work upon the same. The dirt required for filling in and grading is taken from the hill in the rear of Mr. Shoemaker's hotel, which, while it affords good material and easy procurable for making the road, grades the back portion of Mr. Shoemaker's lot ready for other improvements which he intends to make at no distant day.

SERENADE.—Our Brass Band gave a grand and general serenade on last Friday night. In addition to their proficiency upon brass instruments, they are all good singers. They visited all parts of town, not forgetting us, alternately singing and playing favorite airs and ballads, to the great delight and satisfaction of all who had the pleasure of listening to them. The band has improved remarkably within the past few months; and should its members continue to persevere in their undertaking, they will be second to none in the State in less than twelve months.

HELP THE DISTRESSED.—The ball for the relief of Alexander Dunevant, who has been blind for several months past and in indigent circumstances, will take place at the Golden Eagle Hall on Wednesday evening next, 28th inst., let there be a full attendance.

SNOW.—It commenced to snow on Sunday evening last, and has continued steadily ever since, and up to the present writing (Wednesday) the indications are that it may continue for some time yet. Our people seem to take pleasure in it, no doubt thinking that it will be for their future benefit. Not to exceed eight miles above here the snow is from six to eight feet in depth.

State Finances.

The Controller's Annual Report for the year 1862 shows the amount of receipts for the fourteenth fiscal year, from July 1st, to December 1st, 1862, to be as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	Amounts.
Alameda	$ 10,573 54
Amador	14,783 37
Butte	15,330 57
Calaveras	19,704 60
Colusi	9,489 68
Contra Costa	2,126 12
Del Norte	2,472 86
El Dorado	45,536 47
Humboldt	5,537 35
Klamath	2,511 71
Lake	693 19
Los Angeles	3,242 75
Mariposa	13,509 30
Merced	4,100 20
Monterey	7,463 26
Napa	8,819 64
Nevada	25,618 29
Placer	29,691 24
Plumas	10,714 39
Sacramento	10,404 23
San Bernardino	427 07
San Francisco	81,674 30
San Joaquin	23,107 56
San Louis Obispo	1,905 38
Santa Barbara	763 92
Santa Clara	41,020 61
Shasta	9,327 31
Sierra	22,113 88
Siskiyou	14,475 54
Solano	33,604 58
Sonoma	22,315 12
Stanislaus	2,893 25
Sutter	11,006 25
Tehama	13,344 24
Trinity	10,801 25
Tuolumne	17,307 91
Yolo	11,203 40
Yuba	19,996 06
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Stamp Tax	46,518 83
Interest on School Bonds	3,552 50
Estates of Deceased Persons	9 80
Court Fees	7,793 63
Possessory Claims	29 10
Superintendent of Immigration	2,412 80
Fees from Secretary of State	2,770 00
Fees from Register of Land Office	1,361 75
Total	$644,058 80

The above table exhibits the State's revenue from but thirty-eight counties. There are nine counties not appearing in the list, viz: Buena Vista, Frezno, Marin, Mendocino, Mono, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Tulare which, when added, would materially swell the amount.

For the thirteenth fiscal year from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, the amount received into the State Treasury from forty-five counties was $1,031,529 80. Buena Vista and Mono not contributing. The receipts into the Treasury for the seventeen months ending Dec. 1st, 1862, would be as follows:

From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862	$1,031,529 80
From July 1, to Dec. 1, 1862	644,058 80
Total	$1,675,587 88

The expenditures of the State have been, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, $1,146,744 65, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $115, 215 57 for that year; but when we add the amount received from July 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1862, ($644,058 80), we find a balance in the Treasury of $528,843 23, not enough to meet the current expenses of the government until the 1st of July next.

The revenue of the State, (from all sources), for the past thirteen years, ending June 30th, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $10,769,212 39. The current expenses, during the same period were $15,060,667 40, showing a deficit of $4,281,455 01, the interest of which, at ten per cent. per annum, amounts to upwards of $42,800, an additional draft upon the producing classes of our State who are already taxed almost to suffocation.

In addition to the foregoing burden we find the Governor recommending legislative action for the purpose of imposing other and special taxation. He says; "I would recommend that a special tax be levied in such an amount, and to be expended in such a manner, as the wisdom of the Legislature may determine, which shall constitute a fund for making our Militia more effective." Also, that a special tax of one mill on the dollar be levied on the assessable property of the State, to constitute a special fund for the construction of the State Capitol. What this system of taxation will result in is more than we can predict; but it is evident had the officer's salaries been reduced to a proper standard, Legislative appropriations and official contracting more restricted, our people would not now be groaning under such onerous taxation. Had this policy been pursued from the commencement the tax-payers of California would not now have been obliged to bear the burden of a $5,000,000 debt which, from almost positive indications, the present generation will leave for their posterity to liquidate.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—By latest advices from Iowa Hill, per underground telegraph, we are placed in possession of the following important facts: A lady by the name of Mrs. Crawford, from some cause unknown to us, grew indignant towards a German Jew by the name of Rosenberg resident there. Determined on summary, and probably well-merited punishment, armed herself with a good horse-whip and sallied forth in pursuit of her victim. She soon succeeded and thereupon immediately commenced operations, the gay lothario rushing frantically up one side of the street and down the other with the avenger in hot pursuit every now and anon giving him unmistakable evidence of her close proximity, until at last, as if by magic, he disappeared through an aperture in the sidewalk, commonly known by the vulgar name of cellar door, fastening the door behind him. Thus this Israelite, like many of our modern braves, sought refuge in a subterranean passage to escape the just indignation of unprotected innocence.

HERALD OF REFORM.—This is the title of a quarto monthly devoted to the promulgation of Universal doctrine, published by A. C. Edmunds, at Eugene City, Oregon, the first number of which is now on our table. Mr. Edmunds published a similar paper in Sonoma county, Cal., but a few years since, without much success; and when the first call for volunteers was issued in this State he attached himself to the service. We were not aware that he had left the service until this paper came to hand. Mr. E. is a good theologian and sound reasoner, and we heartily wish him success in this new enterprise.

GREAT DISPARITY OF NUMBERS.—The Amador *Dispatch* says that out of two hundred volunteers furnished from that county in response to the first call, one hundred and eighty-seven were Democrats and thirteen were Republicans Who's fighting for the Union?

CARELESSNESS IN MAILING LETTERS.—According to the report of the Postmaster General, eight hundred and twenty-two letters were deposited in the various offices of the Department during the year 1862 without any address whatever.

[Communication from You Bet.]

MR. EDITOR:—As my correspondence has been rather plethoric with gossip, I recently deemed it expedient to send my diagonal friend, He's-acuss, on a prospecting reconnoisance in quest of statistical items. He, in his perigrinations, very naturally fell in with one of those metalurgic angular characters, whose movements are so extremely regular and mechanical, the idea at once obtrudes itself that his extreme surface is composed of a complete system of cog-wheels, levers and ratchets, whose geering is effected only by the great lever of facts and figures governed by inches and dollars. Here is the mechanical and mathematical result of some of his movements:

The Water Company, known here as the Irish company, during the last water season made sales to the number of 184,000 inches. E. Williams & Co., to the number of 141,000 inches.—The South Yuba to 610,000 inches; the sum total of which is 1,035,000 inches which, at the price sold at, amounts to rising of $130,000.—[The quantity of water, as stated above, appears to us large for that district.—ED.]

There are some small ditches in the immediate vicinity and North of Red Dog, which would increase the aggregate somewhat; but their exact capacity not being reported, nothing definite of them can be given at present. The above estimate is made from the amount of money received for water after making liberal deductions from all, but more especially from the South Yuba, as the generous impulses of the *gallant irrigator*, the agent for that company, has prompted him to donate most copious and abundant quantities to his nearest neighbors for purposes of irrigation.

From a careful estimate of the whole number of square feet of sluice or flume contained in Wilcox ravine and its tributaries, there is found to be 65,356 square feet of riffles, which is a few feet over one and a half acres of riffle surface. This would make twelve and two-fifths miles of the old fashioned tapering 12x14 inch '49 and '52 sluice; and four miles six hundred and sixty-six lineal feet of our present three feet sluice.—There is a long flume for you; now let us have a wide one. Suppose, for convenience, we double the thing up, possibly, to suit the ungratified inordinate ambition of some cañon flume miner, to a width of 66 feet and 990 feet in length, there would be a *raging kanawl* for you. Wouldn't I like one clean-up out of such a flume? This estimate does not include any flumes in Birds Eye, on Brown's hill, nor any West and North of the ridge from You Bet towards Missouri cañon. Nearly the whole of this acre and a half is composed of what are known by miners as block riffles. That almost fabulous number of blocks have to be replaced three or four times every year, and is no small item of expense. At one cent per inch for twelve inch blocks, enough to fill these sluices once, would amount to the neat little sum of $7,842 75. It therefore, in this sense, is no easy matter to *make the riffle*. It is said, to take common blocks, such as are used for riffles, and place them where clear water will run constantly over them for four weeks before use, they will last one-third longer. This has been tried by two intelligent practical miners with the above result. They will repeat the experiment. Doubtless we do not, with all our improved appliances and endless variety of mining aparatus, manage to save to exceed one-half the quantity of gold the gravel contains. What a remunerative opportunity is here offered for some enterprising, invent ive genius, to experiment upon gold saving—I mean before coinage—it's mighty hard saving it after.

BURGLARY EXTRAORDINARY.

One night last week those "petty thieves" robbed a miner's cabin in Red Dog, of several small articles. The same night the billiard saloon of Dahle & Wilson, at You Bet, was entered, they took a "nip," a few short bits, and mussed things up generally. They also patronzed the Kennebec house and took what small change there was in the till. Shakspeare says: "He who steals my purse steals *trash*," &c.; "but he who filches from me my good name," &c. Now, he who is such a muggins as to attempt to steal *Proxy's* good name, would have to look *powerful* close for it and be disappointed. So it must be that "trash" was what they were after.

Yours, &c.,
JAY SCHMIDT.

GOV. STANFORD AND THE MINING INTERESTS.—The annual message of the Governor is an able State paper, noticing, minutely, every branch of our government with a clearness that betokens a candid and sincere reflection. His recommendations for legislative consideration are numerous; but the most striking feature of the whole message is contained in his reference to the mines and mining interests of California. He says:

"The question of taxing mining claims by the General Government, after a long slumber, seems to be again revived. The agitation of this subject I cannot but regard as extremely impolitic. In a vast majority of claims it is impossible to estimate their value above what they may afford to the laborer from day to day, and with most of the balance there can be no ascertained permanency or reliableness of value upon which an assessment could be made with confidence or with satisfaction. A tax upon these claims can never be laid that would be just in its burdens or equitable in its results. When the sagacity and toil, the anxiety and patience, of the miner are rewarded with success, the results of that success become the subject of taxation and the source of revenue. There can be no question that the people of the United States have reaped a greater harvest of riches from our mines, under the liberal policy of the Government hitherto pursuued, than they would have done had the discovery of our mineral wealth been immediately followed by Federal burdens, which must, of necessity, have been unequally imposed. It is a well known fact, that the yield of our mines finds an almost immediate distribution among our people, a fact that tends as much to strengthen the Government as though that yield went directly to her coffers. It is also well known, that while their yearly product is now equal to what it ever was, and while other interests and other communities are, through this influence, increasing rapidly in wealth, the mining communities do not advance—in fact, it is a question if they do not retrograde year by year.

"As it well, then, to place any discouragement upon an interest of such vast importance? Should it not rather be carefully fostered and judiciously encouraged?

"Improvements above a certain amount upon mining claims, might, very justly, be made the subject of taxation, with every other species of property which is created by wealth, industry, or skill; but if the General Government shall determine to change her policy as to our mines, and must have revenue direct from them, it were better to dispose of the lands upon which they are found, in small quantities, having a just regard to the acquired interests existing under the past policy of the government relative to them. I can see no good reason why the Government should retain to her use mineral lands more than agricultural lands, for both must be equally developed by the industry of individuals, and both, without that industry, would be valueless to a nation.

"Is, then, the General Government forever to retain these mineral lands, which occupy so great a portion of our territory, over which all the protection of our laws is extended, and our State never to tax the lands, whether she may think it policy or not to tax the mines? The subject is one of importance, but I cannot here discuss it to the extent which it deserves. It is a good rule, however, "to let well enough alone," and is seldom departed from with advantage."

STATE NEWS.

THE negotiations some time pending, says the San Francisco *Journal*, for the purchase of Tucker's Hall, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was closed by the action of the general meeting of delegates from the various Lodges held at their old Hall, on Saturday evening, 10th inst., when it was voted to close the bargain up on the terms proposed. These are, that the Order pay the sum of $95,000 for the Hall and site, $30,000 of the purchase being paid down, and the balance secured on mortgage. The third story will be divided into fine Halls or Lodge rooms, and the balance of the building rented for business purposes, as at present. The proposed re-arrangement and furnishing of the new Hall for the use of the order, it is estimated, will cost upwards of $10,000.

LAST evening, says the Stockton *Independent*, Mr. Waldman, cigar manufacturer, handed us a package of cigars that he manufactured yesterday, from the tobacco raised on the farm of Mr. Obbit, on the low land near San Joaquin river, eight miles from the city. We likewise received a plug of tobacco, also manufactured by Mr. W., from the leaf produced on the same place. The cigars are excellent, and the plug appears good It is, however, too green or new for present use, having been manufactured only twelve days ago; so it has been laid aside in order to ascertain what change time will work upon it. Both these are firmly of the belief that the California tobacco cannot be excelled by the product of any other part of the United States.

WE were shown a specimen of coal, says the Folsom *Telegraph* of a late issue, taken out by the Folsom coal mining company, from their mine near this place. It has been tested and found equal to any that has yet been found in this State. The lead is located on the American river, about six miles above Folsom, and is said to be very extensive. The discoverers and owners of the mine, all of whom are citizens of Folsom, seem to be greatly elated at their discovery, and Mr. Long, one of the proprietors, says he would not exchange for any of the silver leads in Washoe. It will certainly be a great benefit to Folsom as well as the fortunate discoverers. They have gone down some fifteen feet into the ledge, and the quality of the coal gets better as they go down. The lead extends across the river.

ON Sunday evening last, says the Placer *Herald* of the 17th inst., a party of robbers entered the store of Mr. Schnabel, at Doty's Flat, five miles west of Auburn, and after tying the proprietor and four other men present, proceeded to ransack the premises. They succeeded in finding about forty dollars in money, and a revolver.—Their operations were checked by Mrs. Schnabel making an alarm, which caused their speedy departure. On the same afternoon, two foot-pads stopped a peddler on the North Fork hill and robbed him of $102.

Look out, ye who are burdened with "portable property," for there is no telling how soon you may be visited, and from their mode of doing things, be forced to disgorge.

IN the case of the State of California vs. Wm. T. Coleman et al., in the Twelfth District Court, says the San Francisco *Call*, judgment was, a few days since, rendered for plaintiff, upon stipulations filed, for the sum of $1,193 and costs. The action was brought in behalf of the State to recover damages from the defendants, as consignees of the ship Ocean Queen, from which 238 Coolies, from Hongkong, were landed on the 16th of July, 1862. they having failed to fill the indemnifying bond with the Commissioner of Immigration, or pay over the $5 per head commutation money, as by law required.

A CARAVAN in which are only seven camels, plies regularly between Virginia and the salt marshes on Walker river. The local of the *Union* says the camels travel well, carry much heavier burdens than mules can do, are as easily kept, and, when well treated, are quite docile.—One of them has carried a load of one thousand pounds with apparent ease. If well taken care of, they ought to be profitable stock to their owners, but some are poor, while their backs are raw and bloody from the effects of careless and brutal packers.

A DIFFICULTY occurred at Grass Valley, on the 10th inst., when John D. Little received a severe though not mortal wound, from his brother-in-law, John D. Bledsoe, who drew a pocket-knife and stabbed him in the left breast. The difficulty was brought about by Bledsoe abusing his wife and her brother interfering.

A MAN named John Goodman was shot January 7th, at Little Deer Creek, Nevada county, by an Indian, who was engaged in cleaning up his (Goodman's) flume. The wound is not serious. The Indian fled.

THE *Alta* announces that a private dispatch from Senator Latham states that the Stamp Tax in California has been suspended until the first of March, by which time stamps will be sent to this State.

MILSTEAD, who had been convicted of the murder of T. Varney, at Ragtown, Nevada Territory, on the 29th of October last, was hung pursuant to sentence on the 9th inst., at Dayton, in that Territory. About 2,000 persons witnessed the execution. He preserved unbroken composure to the last.

A NOTABLE PROCLAMATION.—In our columns to-day, that sparkling pleasure to all eyes, the elegant and entertaining *New York Mercury*, proclaims its intentions for the New-Year of 1863. It is a charming "guide, philosopher and friend" for everybody, and enables the mind,

"Formed by its converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

To do without the MERCURY for a week would be like missing the face you love best for a year, and its army of subscribers for '63 is likely to outnumber that of the Union.

JERRY SULLIVAN has us again. We have just received our regular bundle of late papers from the East, which came per last steamer. Jerry keeps an unlimited assortment in his line, among which he advertises French Almanacs for 1863, which he furnishes to the trade at $3 30 per doz: retail price 50 cts per copy; also, United States Postage Stamps and Envelopes, a schedule of which will be found in another column.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS and Envelopes of all denominations, viz:

1 cent	Stamps,	$1 00	per 100.
1 "	Envelopes,	1 15	"
3 "	Stamps,	3 00	"
3 "	Envelopes,	3 20	"
5 "	Stamps,	5 00	"
6 "	Envelopes,	6 30	"
10 "	Envelopes,	10 20	"
12 "	Envelopes,	12 30	"
12 "	Stamps,	12 00	"
24 "	Stamps,	24 00	"
30 "	Stamps,	30 00	"
30 "	Envelopes,	30 30	"
40 "	Envelopes,	40 60	"
90 "	Stamps,	90 00	"

Being the Government prices. Address orders, with cash, to J. W. Sullivan, News Agent, San Francisco.

LIGHT CAVALRY WANTED.

Under the above caption we find an advertisement in the San Francisco Evening *Journal* of the 15th inst., over the signature of D. W. C. Thompson, Major Commanding, regarding the formation of four companies of cavalry to fill up Massachusetts' quota deficiency. The order reads as follows:

"With the approval of the War Department, the undersigned has been authorized to raise four companies of cavalry, for active service in the war at the East.

These companies will be mustered into the United States service for three years or the war, under the Massachusetts quota, and will leave for New York, on the 11th of February next.

Transportation has been provided, and sufficient funds are now under the control of Hon. Ira P. Rankin, to pay all expenses of organization. Clothing, Subsistence and Arms will be furnished men as soon as accepted.

The Commissioned officers will be appointed from the best military men that can be obtained in this State, and the non-commissioned officers from the best qualified of the enlisted men, and every man in these companies must be in good health, intelligent, active, and capable of performing the hardest light cavalry service.

Companies A, B, C and D, will be immediately organized under their respective commanders, at Headquarter, Assembly Hall, corner Post and Kearny streets. D. W. C. THOMPSON,
Major Commanding."

Major Thompson or some of his particular friends, for the sake of speculation and notoriety must have busied themselves with out-of-place matters to a nicety in order to get such an "acceptance" from the War Department. It is self-evident that California has *not* furnished her quota, as "ordered by the War Department some eighteen months ago; and this conniving, by a certain portion of our good and loyal (?) citizens for the purpose of peculation and self aggrandizement has become intolerable to an enlightened community.

The troops thus raised and sent to Massachusetts when they enter the active service, which they inevitably must, will never return to California, the land of their adoption, crowned with the wreath of victory. No laurels will be ours; but they will all belong to Massachusetts. These braves could go East as did the "one hundred" and be received into the service of government in their true character. They would but have to say to the department we are here to represent our own State—California. It strikes us this would be infinitely better and more just than to send our troops to fill up another States' quota.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, issued out of Justice J. B. Currier's court by O. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace of Township No. 7, county of Placer and State of California, upon a judgment rendered in said court, by said Justice O. H. Young (acting at the request and in behalf of said Justice J. B. Currier during his necessary absence), on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, in favor of S. Salomon & Brother and against W. S. Merkle & Co., composed of W. S. Merkle and Conrad Hetzler for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six 57-100 Dollars ($156 57) principal, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty 66-100 dollars ($20 66), I have levied on and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office at Iowa Hill,

On Wednesday, February 11th, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim that the said W. S. Merkle & Co. had on the 12th day of January A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain house and lot situated and bounded on the South side of Main street in said town of Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California and known as the Star Bakery, on the East by a vacant lot owned by Wm. Kilgo, on the West by house and lot owned and occupied by Dolores Dias, and running back one hundred feet more or less to the back street, and also the building and oven pertaining to said Star Barkery and owned by said W. S. Merkle & Co., and standing on the back end of the said vacant lot owned by William Kilgo, together with all other outbuildings, tenements, hereditaments appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

J. B. CARDER, Constable,
Jan. 22-tds Township No. 7.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MY wife Caroline Dresler has left my bed and board without provocation on my part, and that I hereby forbid any person or persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will not, after this date (January 16, 1863) be responsible for any debts contracted by her. HENRY DRESLER.
Dutch Flat, January 22, 1863.-3w

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Have you heard the News?
A NEW
Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTFULly inform the citizens of Dutch Flat, and the surrounding camps, that from the apparent need of a store of this kind in this place he has been induced to open one second to none in the mountains. His stock is large and well selected, consisting in part of
Domestic Goods,
Prints, Pattern Goods
for Ladies' Dresses, White
Goods, Gents' Furnishing
Goods, House Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves and Notions,
Dress Trimmings, Embroideries and Lace
Goods, Ladies
Undergarments, Small Wares, etc., which he offers at the
Lowest Cash Prices.

He also keeps a full assortment of Gents' Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and childrens Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters and ties. Also, Gum Boots and India Rubber clothes, for mining purpose.

Call and examine my stock whether you purchase or not.

Don't forget the place, a few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House, Main street, Dutch Flat. Jan. 15, 1863.-tf.

HARNESS, BOOT, SHOE AND
Upholstering Manufactory,
Main Street, Illinoistown, Placer County.
ELIJAH S. YEATES,.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR, HAVING BEEN LONG established in the Boot and Shoe business in this place, and seeing the wants of the citizens in this vicinity demanded an establishment of the above named class, has been prevailed upon to start the same with a full confidence that his efforts will be appreciated and his labors rewarded.

Having procured the services of one of the best workmen in the State, I am now prepared to fill all orders for NEW HARNESS or reparing old; also, making, anew,

Spring Sofas, Beds, Chairs
and all kinds of Mattresses.
Boots and Shoes made to order.
Repairing done promptly.

I will assure the public that the work done by me shall be as good as can be found in the State; and I will positively sell at Sacramento prices
FOR CASH.

I desire to return thanks to my many patrons and friends for the liberal support I have received at their hands; and trust I may be enabled to so conduct my present business as to merit a continuance of the same. Jan. 15, 1863.-3m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following directory is carefully compiled and will be kept standing as a ready reference for persons wishing to know where and with whom they can deal most satisfactorily. It is a key to advertisements in the ENQUIRER of the various firms and business houses in Dutch Flat, which furnishes the desired information at a glance.—This directory is intended to benefit those seeking such information and those who advertise their stock in trade:

HOTELS.

Blue Cut, James Shoemaker, proprietor, Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. office.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

H. C. Harvey & Co., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.

BAKERY.

Dutch Flat, Henry Runckle, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.

BREWERY.

George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

MARKETS.

Plaver, Fred. Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.

Union, S. J. Styvisant, proprietor, next door to the Bed Rock Saloon, Main st.

DENTIST.

J. M. Childs, opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon, Main st.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Dr. D. W. Strong, above the Blue Cut Hotel, Main st.

Dr. W. C. Jones, next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Wm. H. Hillhouse, sheet iron and tin worker, Main st., below the theatre.

SHOEMAKERS.

Merriman & Hughs, Main st., above Harvey's grocery store.

Schubert & Co., Main st., opposite the brewery.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORES.

R. Hudepohl, Main st. second door above Runckel's bakery.

Charles Adler, next door to Dr. Jones' office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Gross, Plummer & Boke, Post Office, Main st.

BANKERS.

Hall & Allen, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, Main st.

W. & P. Nichols, at the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office, Main st.

BLACKSMITHS.

Wm. Uren, next to Sloan's Livery Stable, Main street.

PAINTING.

Geo. M. Heppard, Main street,

LIVERY STABLES.

T. J. Sloan, three doors from Sacramentost., in Main.

Thomas Morris, Sacramento st., below the ENQUIRER office.

SALOONS.

"Boomerang." John Meyer, proprietor, in the brewery building, Main st.

"Old Corner," Clement Uren, proprietor, corner of Main and Sacramento sts.

"Bed Rock," G. L. Slocumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.

BARBER SHOPS.

H. Siemon, Main st., next door to the post office.

Randolph & Brinkman, Main st., opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon.

SAW MILLS.

J. Jones, "Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill," on the Auburn road, half mile from town.

Allen Towles, "Dutch Flat Saw Mill," on the hill north of town.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, office next door to the ENQUIRER.

S. A. Miller, Constable, office same place.

E. Aubury, Attorney and Counsellor, same place.

L. B. Arnold, Attorney and Counsellor.

Clement Uren, Surveyor, "Old Corner Saloon," corner Sacramento and Main sts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

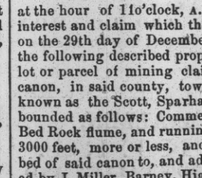
H. C. HARVEY & CO.,
(Corner Main and Stockton Streets)
DUTCH FLAT,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

HAVING RE-OPENED AT THEIR OLD stand would inform the families and miners of this place and neigboring towns that they are prepared to furnish

Provisions,
Groceries,
Liquors,

Crockeryware, Barley, Wheat, and in fact every article in the market at prices that will be reasonable and just. Our goods are bought expressly for family use, and are warranted to be of the best quality.
November 13, 1862.-tf

PLACER BREWERY,
Cor. of Sacramento and Main sts.,
Dutch Flat,
GEORGE EBERT,.....Proprietor.



The proprietor will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that since the machinery and works of the above named establishment have been enlarged and perfected, he is prepared to furnish a quality of Lager Beer not surpassed in the State.

A full supply constantly on hand. Orders for large or small quantities, at home or abroad, filled promptly. ja1-tf.

FRESH LARD,

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate appplication to
Jan. 1.-tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of J. B. Currier, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1862, in favor of Hall & Lyon and against Scott & Co., composed of J. Winfield Scott, J. Sparhawk, J. Dunswilder, et al., for the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven 16-100 dollars principal, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven 80-100 dollars, I have levied on and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Hall & Lyon's brick store in Iowa Hill,

On Thursday, January 29th, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Scott & Co. had on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1862, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of mining claims situated on Indian canon, in said county, township and State, and known as the Scott, Sparhawk & Co.'s claims, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the foot of the Bed Rock flume, and running thence, up said canon, 3000 feet, more or less, and embracing the whole bed of said canon to, and adjoining the claims owned by J. Miller, Barney, Hight, et al, together with the Bed Rock flume, derrick, cabin, tools, fixtures and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

J. B. CARDER, Constable,
Jan. 8-tds Township No. 7.

A Knotty Question.

The admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a State, has opened a very delicate question, surrounded by grave difficulties, especially if the present Rebellion is happily quelled, and the seceded States are brought back to their allegiance. The act is a startling innovation on the Constitution, besides being, to a certain extent, an acknowledgement by Congress and the President, of the right of Secession, although perhaps not one of those who favored the admission of the new State intended to acknowledge such right. The logical consequences of their acts are, however, apparent, and must be met by the people with a firm determination to disavow them at the first convenient opportunity, or else they must acquiesce in the establishment of a precedent which may, hereafter, cause the most serious political difficulties. The Constitution of the United States provides that no new State shall be formed out of an old State, without the consent of Congress and also of the Legislature of the said old State. It is urged that a large portion of Virginia is in rebellion, and that by action of the legitimate Legislature, the State has seceded from the Union. Granted, partially. But it is contended by the Government and people of the United States that no State has a right to secede—that once under the Constitution always under it; and to establish this proposition, the nation is now in arms. If a State has no right to secede, it follows that, although a large portion, or even all, of its inhabitants be in rebellion, it still legally remains subject to the Constitution, with all its legal rights, pains and penalties. Though traitors, while in arms against their Goverumen, have no constitutional rights, when captured or subdued they have the right to be tried and punished according to the laws and the Constitution. If the people of Virginia, as a whole, never voluntarily return to their duty and again claim their constitutional privileges, should the Federal Government subdue and disarm them, it must grant them their constitutional rights, and govern them in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. According to the Constitution of the Euited States, there never can be a constitutional State formed out of a part of Virginia without the consent, legally given, of a majority of the people of the whole State. In dealing with States, Congress must recognize the whole or none. The Constitution knows no parts of States. We refer to this matter, not because of the effect it has upon Virginia—that is the last thing to be considered. We look upon the act of admission, at present, as unwise, in as much as it establishes a precedent traught with danger and trouble to all the loyal States. With this precedent as a guide, it will not prove difficult for any party, for political purposes, whenever it has the power, to find a pretext for making a new State out of some other old State. It throws the door wide open to innumerable evils, the end whereof cannot be told. Not only this; by recognizing Western Virginia as a State, the Federal Government stultified itself, inasmuch as by that act, as before stated, it acknowledges the right of Secession. Of course, if Virginia has a right to secede, a portion of the State has a right to secede from Virginia, and we have a right to annex it to the United States—with the consent of its inhabitants—also the undoubted right to admit it into the Union, as we did Texas. If the seceded States had gained their independence at the time of admitting Western Virginia, the aspect of the case would have been different. But they had not; their right to secede is denied. Unless the independence of the seceded States shall be fully assured, we trust the next Congress will ignore the existence of the pretended new State. The recognition of that State is either an acquiescence in an unconstitutional act, or it is an acknowledgement of the right of Secession. If the first, it is fraught with danger to our liberties; if the last, it is an act of self-stultification which should not be recorded in the archives of the nation.—*S. F. Call.*

THE tri-weekly *Times* and the *Tribune*, both of San Jose, have succumbed to the pressure, and "gone under." The last number of the former journal was issued on the 9th.

A DISPATCH dated Sonora, January 12th, states that the Grand Jury had ignored the bill against D. O. McCarthy, Esq., for the killing of Davis.

THE Sierra *Democrat* says that pack trains are running from Downieville to Sierra Valley without difficulty.

A TROOP of horse has been sent from Benicia to Visalia.

THE balance in the State Treasury, on Saturday evening last was $548,798.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863's Specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before.—It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romacers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEU, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;
OR,
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, pos paid, to
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
113 Fulton street, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.
F. BURCKHALTER, REC. SEC. jal-6m

Mount Carmel Lodge U. D., F. & A. M. Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Red Dog, every Friday evening. Stated meetings Friday of or preceding full moon. Transient brethren cordially invited.

CHAS. M. PECK, W. M.
ISAAC GILL, Secretary. dec4-tf

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail.

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline o life the loss of vital force consequent upon physica decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We ender to the aged Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious cholic, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache chills and fever, tremens, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all druggists ane dealers everywhere. m13-1m

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is in making good bread and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly LIGHT, SWEET and NUTRITIOUS bread, it is only necessary to use REDDINGTON'S & Co.'s YEAST POWDERS, which in every respect excel all similar prepartions ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

In calling the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Young, to be found in an other part of this paper, we feel we are answering the dictates of honest conviction in pointing out to suffering humanity the honest and skilful medical practitioner. It is the duty of every man, whose knowledge places it in his power, to act as a guide to those who otherwise would unwittingly take a wrong path. Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State is spread the insidious seeds of a terrible disease. No need to be thus. No need to wear out a life of pain and anguish and in the end to fill a dishonored grave. Hesitate no longer unfortunate ones, but turn to the Doctor who alone can restore you, giving you in place of wasted energies and an impaired constitution, full health vigor and power.

Actuated by the wish to exert his powers to cure, he proves his honesty by the motto at once displaying his conviction of his capability, and showing his confidence in mankind, "*No Cure no Pay.*" The Doctor's office is No. 615 Commercial St., opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco. 45

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

UNION HOTEL,
(One door above the Express Office)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
James A. Shoemaker,.....Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated.
November 6, 1862.–tf

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... .....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest
Wines, Brandies, Cigars
and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best
Wines and Liquors!
Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. J. F. MEYER.
March 13th, 1862.—tf

OLD CORNER SALOON.

CLEMENT UREN .....PROPRIETOR.

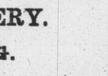
THIS WELL KNOWN RETREAT CONTINues in full and successful operation. The present proprietor would invite the patronage of those partial to
Cool Lager and Fine Liquors!
always on hand. A polite and attentive barkeeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the patrons of the house. se10-tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.
RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.
(Opposite Golden Eagle Saloon,)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in
Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,
by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.
November 20.–tf

J. M. CHILDS,
DENTIST.

IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Pentistry in a first class manner.



Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20–tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GROUND INCLOSED BY FENCE AND surrounding the residence of Mr. Clark and Mr. Cross, and also the barn of Mr. Blanchard, and known as the "Amburg Field," is suitably laid out for building lots, having a broad street opening on Sacramento street, will be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers.

This ground is the most suitable in the vicinity for residences, excellent water being procurable by sinking a few feet, and for those wishing to make themselves homes, offers a rare opportunity. For particulars apply to Messrs. BOUST or MATHEWSON, Dutch Flat.
Grass Valley, January 15th, 1863.–2m.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TIME OF HEALTH
PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.
REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

BOOT, SHOE
AND
DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULly informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most calebrated Eastern manufactories, together with an excellent supply of
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,
Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.
☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE family residence on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat at present occupied by J. H Willits, and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at a bargain. The premises are well supplied with water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family residence can secure a good bargain in the above premises.

For further particulars, apply at the Justice's office, on Saaramento street. CHAS. SCULL.
Nov. 20, 1862.–3m

AUBURN DRUG STORE,
SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR,
Corner of Main and Washington Streets
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.
H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

SCHUBERT & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
BOOT MAKERS,
(Opposite the Brewery,)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that they make to order boots of all grades from a
Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot.
Also, made to order and warranted, the finest quality,
Ladies Winter Boots.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.
SCHUBERT & CO.
Dutch Flat, November 20, 1862.–3m

UNION MARKET,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Cal.
STEPHEN J. STYVISANT,.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING taken the above old established market, desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of choice
FRESH BEEF,
FRESH MUTTON,
FRESH PORK,
FRESH LARD,
HAMS AND BACON,
And Home-made Sausage to be had in the market, with or without casings. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable. Dec. 10-tf.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.
T. J. SLOAN..... .....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!
To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.
BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!
Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.
☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. ☜ nov13-tf.

LIVERY
AND
STAGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.
THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.
Horses to let on Livery.
Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.
49-tf

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement or those in need of material to give us a call.
Sugar Pine Lumber
In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for
MINING PURPOSES!
We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled present better inducement for contracts.
To Builders and Contractors
Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
J. JONES & CO.
June 20, 1860. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

WILLIAM UREN HAVING COMPLETED his new and spacious Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop on Main street is now prepared to do every description of work in his line on the shortest notice, and in a reasonable manner by any estabishment in the State.

Particular attention paid to
MACHINERY.
SLEDGES, PICKS AND SHOVELS,
made, repaired, and warranted.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the most approved plan.

Being thankful to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity for patronage heretofore bestowed, he asks a continuance of the same, being confident he can *hammer* out his living to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their work.
March 13, 1862—tf.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having
Reduced the Prices!
to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

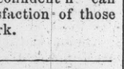
Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to
Miners and Builders
Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. t

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh
Bread, Cakes and Pies
always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars!
and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.
MARCH 20, 1862.—tf

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. WM. HAMILTON
Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE WILL, ON the first day of February, 1863, apply to the Register of the State Land office for a patent for the following described lands, to-wit: The North-west quarter of Section No. fourteen (14) and the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-three (23); also the South-east quarter of Section No. fifteen (15) and the South-west quarter of Section No. fourteen, all of Township No. thirteen, North Range No. six (6), East of Mount Diablo Meridian, the same being lands located by Cornelius Quinn and Paul Cox, as State Seminary land, and duly assigned to us.
Dated, December 24th, 1862.
Jan. 1.-1m L. R. CHAMBERLAIN.
T. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONTEMPLAting to leave for the Erst shortly, offers store on Main st., Dutch Flat, already well and substantially fitted np for a dry goods and clothing store, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to S. Heyman or of the subscriber. A. FRIEDMAN.
Dutch Flat, January 8, 1863.–1m

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE
GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE
DEALERS IN
Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,
Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.
Post Office, Main Street,
Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVES,
TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb, or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!
or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates.
ap10-tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL
BOOK BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.
Aug. 21, 1862–1y.

SAFES! SAFES!
F. TILLMAN,
No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perjectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.
A large assortment on hand and to arrive.
6m TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

NEW FIRM!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDESIGNED DESIRE TO INFORM everybocy that they have opened the largest and best selected stock of
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
ever offered to this public, which they are determined to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. Their stock has been selected expressly for this market, and all articles sold are warranted to be as represented.

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes, Ties and Gaiters always on hand of the
Best make and quality.
A splendid article of Gum Boots and Coats.
MERRIMAN & HUGHS.
November 6, 1862.–tf

WIRE ROPE:
Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!
THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?
BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!
BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!
BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!
BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!
BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!
BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!
BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
oct 16–3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

TONSORIAL.
Next Door below the Post Office, Mai Street, Dutch Flat.

H. SIEMON WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of this place that having secured the services of one of the best barbers in the State, and having refitted his shop with new furniture, etc., is now prepared to serve all who may call upon him in a truly artistic style. Possessing greater facilities than heretofore for the accommodation of customers, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.
Shaving,
HainCutting,
Shampooing, etc.
June 19-tf. H. SIEMON, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED!
DR. D. W. STRONG.
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Main Street, Dutch Flat,

Has just received at the Dutch Flat Drug Stor a large and well selected Stock of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC and PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIOFERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBAACCO, &c., &c.
Also:
WHITE LEAD,
CAMPHENE,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of the new COAL OIL, Lamps and Kerosine Lamp Chimneys.
All of which will be disposed of
FOR CASH
As cheap if not cheaper than at any other establishment in the county.

All the Goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and have been selected with t e greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less cost than a POOR article would be sold for elsewhere. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜
June 5, 1861. tf

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,
Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcurs, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years stanaing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with
HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.
Imitations,
Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,
R. HALL & CO.,
sc110–6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
an Francisco.
S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,
THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.
my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.
GEORGE H. STEPHENS,..... Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRED Kink is not authorized to transact any business for the Lost Camp butcher shop, after the 3d day of Janu ary 1863.
L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Lost Camp, January 2d, 1862.–1m*

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OICE.

Taxing the Mines to Pay the National Debt.

The recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior makes a most extravagant estimate of the mineral resources of the country. California in 1853, he says, produced $70,000,000 in gold, and that sum may be set down as the present yield of the State. The great auriferous and argentiferous regions of the United States embrace the Pacific States and Territories, as well as portions of Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. To make the statement complete he should have added Georgia and North Carolina. If then, he continues, the known gold fields elsewhere are compared with California, the application of an equal ratio of labor would give an annual product of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000! To show that this is no improbable statement, he remarks that "even in the distant Territory of Washington, the extreme Mosaic block of the Union, the product of the Salmon river mines *has been estimated* at $20,000,000 the present year." On such loose estimates as the foregoing, the Commissioner proceeds to demonstrate that an immense revenue may be derived for the benefit of the National Government. Assuming the national debt, on the 1st of July, 1863, to be $778,000,000, the Commissioner says that a tax of some 8 per cent. on the whole yield of the mines would, upon the maturity of a proper mining system, and when the same shall eventually go into full operation, pay off the interest, enable the Government to reduce by at least two-thirds the existing direct tax, and from the residue and imposts have an annual income sufficient to support the Government and provide a fund for the gradual extinction of the public debt and restore the currency to a metallic basis."

It is scarcely possible that the people of the United States are generally so ignorant as to hope for any such relief from taxation on account of increased revenues from the gold mines, as this Commissioner would have them believe. Instead of California now producing $70,000,000 of gold, the annual yield can hardly be estimated as high as $50,000,000. Oregon and Washington will furnish an evidence of having yielded $4,000,000 this year, notwithstanding the Commissioner's flourish over the fabulous wealth of Salmon river.—Nevada may send out as much as $5,000,000 of gold and silver. There is no means of estimating the yield of Pike's Peak, but it certainly cannot be many millions. To say that all the mines of the United States and Territorier will not produce $65,000,000 of gold and silver the present year would be very safe, and few in California are sanguine enough to believe that this aggregate yield is to be greatly increased hereafter. It is true that new mining fields are constantly being opened, and that a great portion of the known mineral regions are as yet unexplored; but experience shows that old fields become exhausted, so that the new discoveries only serve to keep up the average product. Thus, if California alone produced $70,000,000 in 1853, it is evident that the product of Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Pike's Peak, added to that of this State, does not now amount to so much.—While it is probable that the present generation of men will not see the annual yield from all of our mines materially diminished, there is undoubtedly less probability that it is to be permanently increased beyond, say, $70,000,000. Still less can any increase be expected under a "well-regulated mining system," which levies a tax of 8 per cent. on the whole yield of the mines.

It is not probable that any system of laws can be devised that will develop mining interests much more rapidly than is going on under the present "free mining" system that practice has brought into operation here, giving miners in their several neighborhoods the right to establish local regulations which shall be legally binding on the subscribing parties. With the laws of the United States extended over the Territories so as to secure the rights of property, the mines will develop as fast as the good of the country at large requires.—But under a taxation such as the Land Office Commissioner suggests, the products of the mines must diminish in the ratio that such taxation reduces the profits of mining.

On the question of revenue, experienced miners will not belive that Government has much to gain from taxation, except from a a limited portion of the mines. The gold, quartz and silver mines that are worked by companies could of course be taxed a certain per cent. on their gross yield, because the sworn officers of such companies would be forced to disclose the true amounts produced. And it is very evident that there are many gold mines worked by companies in this State which would be forced to cease operations entirely were a tax of 8 per cent. levied on their gross earnings. Aside from these two classes of mines, which produce perhaps one-half of the gold and silver, it is not practicable to collect much revenue. The vast area of placer mining fields which are worked by individuals, each for himself, and which yet produce most of the gold that goes from the Pacific coast, could never be made to yield their quota to the tax-gatherer. Each miner would pocket his $2 to $5 per day, and it would be as impossible for the license collector to find the true amount in the pocket of each miner, and get his share, as it is to catch old birds with chaff. A reasonable knowledge of human nature will show how impracticable such a system must prove. It would send an army of tax collectors to make the administration in power obnoxious to every mining neighborhood, and possibly result in collecting revenue enough to pay their salaries. That the national debt is to be diminished or made less burdensome in consequence of any such taxation on mines, is as preposterous as the Commissioner's estimated production is ridiculous. —*S. F. Bulletin.*

A BULLY BRIGADIER IN A QUANDARY.—The local itemizer of a Boston paper tells an amusing story of a mishap which befell a brigadier in that city. He was recently appointed from civil life, and had but just pocketed his commission and donned his uniform. He was invited to review a regiment about to take its departure far the seat of war, and which was to be halted for that purpose in one of the principal streets, as it marched from the Portland to the New York railroad depot. At the appointed hour the General's horse was led up to the steps of the hotel where he was stopping, and stood there surrounded by a crowd of boys and idlers, who were gazing in wrapt admiration at the gorgeously bedizzened hostlers, saddle cover, and other trappings. In a few moments there was a slight stir in the crowd, and they parted right and left to make way for the General, who came pompously down the hotel steps, took hold of the bridle and essayed to mount. He put his left foot into the stirrup, but in the attempt to throw his right leg over the saddle, his spur, which was of formidable size, caught in the seat of his breeches. He made one or two vigorous tugs and jerks to straighten himself, but the spur only "hooked in" the cloth the faster. Several of the crowd rushed forward officiously to extricate him from his awkward position, but in doing so started the horse, which put off down the street at a lively trot. He had not gone far before the saddle turned, and the General was handsomely landed in a sand pile in front of a new building. Somebody assisted in unfastening and straightening him out, and he walked off with a peculiar limp, which indicated that he had been pretty badly "gaffed" by the spur when it was in such close proximity to his person.

PRINTING.—When this art was first discovered, they only used one side of a leaf; they had not found out the expedient of impressing the other. Their blocks were made of soft wood, and the letters were carved. But frequently breaking, the expense and trouble of glueing new letters, suggested our moveable type. When Dr. Faustus had discovered this new art, and had printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MSS., he undertook the sale of them at Paris. It was his interest to conceal this discovery, and to pass off his printed copies as MSS. He could sell his Bibles at sixty crowns, while the dealers demanded five hundred. This raised astonishment; and still more, when he produced as fast as wanted, and at lower prices. The uniformity of the copies increased wonder; information was given to the magistrate against him as a magician. His lodgings were searched, and a great number of copies of the Bible were found. The red ink which embellished his copies was said to be his blood; and it was solemnly adjudged that he was in league with the devil, and he was obliged to save himself from a bonfire by revealing his art to the Parliament of Paris, who discharged him from all prosecution in consideration of this useful invention.

A SAD SCENE.—One of the most sad funeral processions that we ever witnessed, occurred in Boston. The remains of private Thomas Hatfield of Fall River, who died at the discharged Soldiers' Home, after services at that place, were escorted to the O'd Colony depot, by a procession headed by four privates, followed by the Brigade Band, Rev. Phineas Stowe and officers of the Home, and about fifty discharged and disabled soldiers.

Several of the soldiers were obliged to use crutches, some had their arms in slings, and the leg of one had been shot off above the knee. They were attired in all sorts of clothing and presented a most sad appearance. The sidewalks were crowded with people, and the terrible effects of the war were probably never before so generally blended as upon this occasion. There was not, we believe, a relative of the deceased soldier in the procession but all appeared to manifest as much interest in the proceedings as they would if the soldier had been one of their relatives.—*Traveler.*

BLOODY DOINGS IN TULARE.—The Visalia *Delta* of December 25th relates the following:

Two desperate and fatal affrays occurred at White river on Saturday last, in one of which Mat. Wells shot Dan. Poer in the stomach, from the effects of which he died in fifteen minutes. An old grudge existed between the parties. The other fight, it seems, was desperate. Mayfield, one of the parties, is shot in the back, twice through the hand and once through the arm. The three latter wounds were received while grasping the muzzle of his opponents pistol. McFarland, the other combatant, is stabbed twice in the stomach and once through the arm, while his left hand was horribly gashed by attempting to sieze the knife. The two men left the town together, and in an hour or two Mayfield returned, wounded as described, and directed the bystanders where to search for McFarland. Both men are probably fatally wounded.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—Justices.—M A Shellhouse, and E H French.
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Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
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Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
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Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
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Township No 4—Justices—E B Boust and J Brown.
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
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Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Humphreys.
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We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic
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Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.
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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics, artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing, mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.
Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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Forest Wine Bitters,
The Greatest Remedy of the Age.
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Or derangement of the Digestive Organs.
"Turners' Forest Wine Bitters."
Are sure to regulate the stomach, the main avenue to the whole body;
Are sure to counteract Billiousness, when in a malarious climate;
Are sure to agree with the most weakly, as well as the most robust person;
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Are very pleasant to the taste as a beverage,
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All travelers should carry these bitters with them, to prevent Billiousness and Fevers caused by change of climate and water.
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They are a very rich, nutritious Wine, formed by the addition of nine different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, making a very palatable as well as one of the most nourishing Bitters in the known world.
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This article, like the Ginger Wine, is carefully and elaborately prepared and selected from the best quality of articles. It possesses all the true properties of the JAMAICA GINGER, and we do not hesitate to warrant it to be free from any and every injurious or irritating properties.
It is not only harmless, but it is eminently beneficial in all cases where a warm Cordial or a grateful stimulant is required. Especially is this the dose when there is felt by the patient a sense of exhaustion, arising from either heat or fatigue. Under such circumstances a few drops taken in half a tumbler of water, with a little sugar, will be useful. It will be found in such cases a pleasant and effective restorative; on this account this essence is a highly important addition to the voyager and traveler's portmanteau. It is also important to the family collection of remedies for diseases.
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Title has been forever quieted by a Final Decree and Judgment against the City.
So that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a lot and not a lawsuit.
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No Leather pad used in the NEW STYLE MACHINES!
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The public attention is respectfully requested to the following
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The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.
A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.
All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.
Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.
ELIAS HOWE, JR.
☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is calld to our
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All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Washington Territory, or any place on the Pacific coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.
MR. SIMS appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling, is surpassed by none on this coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria, and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.
Also—a very large lot of second hand shutters of various dimensions, all for sale, at very low rates.
June 12-6m.

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U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
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Dutch Flat, Cal.
F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
LATE PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA.
Can be found at **615 Commercial Street,** opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.
Where he can be consulted privately and with the utmost confidence by the afflicted, at all hours, daily (from 9, A. M., until 8, P. M.) *Cure guaranteed or no pay required. Consultation by letter or otherwise,* FREE.

DR. J. C. YOUNG'S Private Medical and SURGICAL ESTABLISHMENT occupies the entire upper part of that new and spacious building **615 Commercial st.,** rendering it strictly private, with no fear of meeting other than those connected with the office, and *devoted exclusively to the treatment of Private Diseases of whatever nature.*
Dr. Young would call the attention of those requiring private treatment to the fact of its seclusion and perfect safety with which they can come and go without fear of interruption. The long practice of Dr. Young in the treatment of private diseases, *and all irregularities peculiar to Females,* has met with unprecedented success, and his well earned reputation so deservedly great renders the sufferers of both sexes able to judge of his capabilities. Dr. Young has taken this large building the better to afford his patients coming from a distance, and wishing a private residence all the comforts of a home. The Doctor would particularly call the attention of Ladies whom circumstances should render desirous of quiet and seclusion for a time, to his establishment where may be enjoyed all the necessary comforts of a *Lying-in Hospital,* with the advantage of *Private Attendance* and constant Medical attention.

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DR. YOUNG addresses those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence in that secret and solitary habit which ruin the body and mind, unfitting them either for business or society. The following are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, irritability, derangement of the digestive functions, general debility, symptoms of consumption, &c. MENTALLY, the fearful effects upon the mind are more to be dreaded. Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are most of the evils produced.
All persons who are affected with any of the above symptoms should not fail to call on DR. YOUNG, and be at once restored to perfect health. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but immediately, go and save yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.
WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured, and full vigor returned.

Advice to the Young.
YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that terrible disease, which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of those mushroom Quacks that start up every day and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not "posted up" in the tricks of the foreign and domestic impostors.
You cannot be too careful in the selection of a Physician, or a remedy, in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a Physician is Dr. J C YOUNG, who has treated and cured more cases of such diseases than any *one man* living to day, in this or any other country. His offices were the first that were opened in this city for the exclusive treatment of private diseases. His different publications have been republished in almost every country in Europe, and are now acknowledged as standard works, by our own medical colleges, and the profession throughout the country.
Dr, YOUNG, by recent improvements in the healing art, is enabled to effect cures in a few days, without mercury, or change of diet, under a challenge of
Five Thousand Dollars!
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